Commander F. W. Paul, arrived alongside the Taetis, with Rear-Admiral Dundas, C.B., one of the Lords of the Ad-

Commander F. W. Paul, arrived alongside the Toetla, with Rear-Admiral Dundas, C.B., one of the Lords of the Admirally, who quickly came on board the Thetla, upon which "all hands" were obed in the quarter dark in a few minutes Assimiral Duada, appared, and thus addressed the assembled crew.—

Hy Men-House come down by the request of the Board of Admirally, to make known to you that we are on the ever of a var ond that were with Russia. We offect, therefore is addressing you, by desire of that lords hay, is to prepare you for such an event; and I am sure that you will can sive this annewn commands becomes Knelishmen and British has lord it is my duty to in your you that the cannot gream of the paratice. However, hard it may appear, after your having been away for so long a period, set the extended the services must be paratic and all a her counted at the service must be paratic and all a her counted at the service must be paratic and a line of the counted at the service must be paratic and a line of the counted at the force of your being "gaid off," you with a file of the counted at the counted and the counted at the counted at the counter of t

If you cast an eye over the naval intelligence, you will fird that searcely a day passes without the Isunoh of a new screw man of war. England is prepared for every eventuality. It would be absurd, however, to underrat he strength of the Russians at sea.

The following is a list of the Russian naval forces in the

Guns
hip 129 The Three Tsrorobow .
220 Uriel .
220 Yaqondib .
220 Goabry .
220 Caslem .
230 Siliatria .
80 Casherine 11
FRIGATES Rostilas. Sviatoslaf Selaford The Three Science Midia FRIGATES

FRIGATES

60 Kagel

Flora 66 exahopol.

Flora 61 Fiftees small vessels—
Braklow 60 such as brigs, correctes,
Mistria 86 and schooners

Zisopol 552

STRANDES

Total guns. 6 1 911
All these ships are not supposed to be fully squipped. They carry guns of very heavy calibre, and if resolved to conquer or die, as it is said they are, we shall have a naval engagement on a scale unprecedented in history. The English and French are burning to be at them. It is reported that twenty four Russian sail of the line were seen off Batoum, and that a detachment of the squadron-

had made chase.

Among the absurdities of the day, I may mention that three members of the London Peacs Society have actually gone to St. Petersburg to argue the point with the Czar. The Czar himself will doubtless be elected an honorary member of that illustrious society. He even now states his pacific intentions, and in the same breath has ordered his troops to cross the Danube along the whole line of that river, thus invacing Turkey. The Russians have crossed at Reni, Matschin, Isatel ka, Ibraila, Silistria, Giurgevo, and are attempting it at Widdin
Of the battles of Kalefat (Citals) we have no accurate

details. The loss of human life is said to have been fear ful. The Turks have behaved most gal autly, and at all events still hold their entrenchments an the Wallachlan Side of the Danube. Brunow is still here, and Kesseleff is also at Paris. Nor

have the English and French ambassadors as yet been withdrawn from St. Petersburg.

Austria and Prussia are still "dodging." The ord is

scarcely diplomatic, but it will express my meaning.

There has been a coup d'etat at Madrid. Generals Manuel Conche and O'Donell are exiled to the Canaries; General José Concha and Infante ditto to the Balearie Islan: Gen. Armera to Leon. Various ministers have resigned, the Judicial Committee of the Seaste has been suppressed, and, in fact, all Madrid is topsy-turry.

A stirring manifesto is expected every day from Paris; ditto from St. Petersburg.

The Prince Albert question still rages. Pamphlate in numerable have appeared on the subject, with which I

will not bore your readers.

The emigrant ship Tayleur, from Liverpool for Mel. bourne, has been lost off the Irish coast. Feur hundred

Plenipotentiary of the United States, presented his cradentials to the Emperor Louis Napoleon on Sunday last.

The French Senate and Legislative body have been con-Toked for the 27th of February. Sardinia is preparing for war.

A conspiracy at Rangoon has been put down by the

Warlike preparations are being made in India. There is a report that the King of Prussia will abdicate. No one doubts of a European war.

THE REMAINDER OF THE SAN FRANCISCO'S TASSEN GREE—INTERESTING LEITER FROM CAPT. WATEINS. Ship Antarchic, Livendon, January, 1854. Nathaniel Hawthorns, E.Q., U. S. Conegl, Liverdool-

Sm-I have the painful duty to report to you the los of the United States mail steamer San Francisco, under my command.

The San Francisco was charteted by the United State

government as a troop ship, and sailed from New York for San Francisco, Cal , Dec 22, 1853, having on board eight companies of the 34 R giment U. 3 Artillery. The following is a list of the officers:—Colonel Wm. Gates and family, commanding regiment; Maj r and Bravet Lieut. Colonel washington, Mejor Charles S. Merchant and family; Surgeon, S. Satterles; Assistant Surgeon, H. E. Weitz: First Lieutenant S. L. Fremont, Regimental Quartermaster, and family: First Lieutenant Doeser, Acting Assistant Commissary, and family; Capt and Brevet Unlomel M. Burke; Captain and Brevet Major George Taylor and family; Captain and Brevet Major F. O. Wyse and

amily Captain F. B. Field; Lieutenants W. A. Winder, G. S. Winfer, E. H. Smith J. Van Voat, J. G. Chandler, and W. G. Ruchin. Also Caption Gardenny, of the 1th Dragoons, Lectenant Surray, C. S. N.; and about seventy from the following is a list of the other cable passengers:—Br. Jacianto Derivara, Braillan Corael, lady and servant. The following is a list of the other cable passengers:—Br. Jacianto Derivara, Braillan Corael, lady and servant Capt. Battle. Bravillan Array, and Lady; Mr. Goorge W. Aspinwali, Mr. J. Lovimer Graham, Jr.; Rev. Mr. Coorge W. Aspinwali, Mr. J. Lovimer Graham, Jr.; Rev. Mr. Coorge W. Aspinwali, Mr. J. Lovimer Graham, Jr.; Rev. Mr. Coorge W. Aspinwali, Mr. J. Lovimer Graham, Jr.; Rev. Mr. Coorge W. Aspinwali, Mr. Elect. Mr. Gatte, Mr. Southwick, and one get theman rame unknown, numbering in all, salp's company inclusive, about 150 senies.

On the right of the 23d December, judging mysoff on the southern edge of the Sulf Stream, we experienced a most terrific gale from the rorthwest, which continued to increase with great violence until It blews a seried hurricane, with a very high irregular sea. At 53d A. M. englises had broken down. Up to this time the ship be haved very handsomely, but and immediately foll off in the trough of the sea, and lab. red very heavily. At 6 A. M. lost our foremack, and all the curvaus of the ship, energing wawy at the same time four of our life boats, with the wreck of the spars.

I had now great least that the ship could not safely within the following is a list of shart the engines made may be supported by the same time four of our life boxes, and about 15d set is, both smooth species was making an effort to sfart the engines made may be supported by the safely and the safely and the safely and the safely safely and the safely sa

coal passers, and all the bulk of the ship's crew, with few exceptions, who are on mard of this ship.

On board the Anisrctis are Dr. Chas. C. Winder and servant, and Lieut J. G. Chandler and one hundred and nicety two troops, women and children, and with me my purser. Then L. Schell; Cras. F. Barton, third office; i.m., Mason, fourth chilser; Washington Dachett, carpenter; and one servant.

The constant lind attention which we have all received from Caption Stuffer, of the Astanctic, and his officers, his deep solicitude and judicious care of our men, women and children, since we same on board of his ship, are abuve all praise, and merit our most sincare and lasting feelings of gratitude. Very respectfully,

(Signed)

JAS. T. WATKINS.

THE TURKISH WAR.

THE TURKISH WAR.

All sorts of rumors are affect. Several, examating from apparently responsible reuroes, stated that the Austrian cabinet was already in possession of an index to the Carl's reply, and that this reply would be transmitted, in very decided terms, through the ministers at Paris and London. The Victura propositions, (so he would state,) besides being incompatible with the Emperor's dignity, only serve to divert attantion from the real question at issue letwes Russia and the Porte. and they are, therefore, UNCOSMITIONALLY REPORTS. To prove, nowever, that he is still inclined to treat, the Carl has appliated Prince Gornechand his planipotentiary; and to Gornechand the Porte must apply, whenever it is inclined to regotifate. Such a step of the Porte will, honcour, be uselest, should to act under the erroncous impression that the Char will depart from any of the conditions lead down by Prince Menchistor, Any plenipotentiary by the Forte must be provided with a firman, in which it is specified that the Porte, could dering the present difficulty to be exclusively between Russia and itself, acknowledges that it must be settled between those the Powers alone. The substance of this imperious reply is sent as authentic, both from Birlin and Vienna, and, if true, it does away with he last hopes of peace.

The London Times says, editorially:—

We have strug reasons for bleving that the declaration of the Russian government, transmitted to us by our Vienna correspondent, is authantic, and that this language, which seems to exclude the last hope of peace, has been addressed by the United the last hope of peace, has been addressed by the Dorte, were not formally sent from Visnra to St. Petersburg mail the 18th instant, and would not reach their destination before the 19th; it is therefore impossible that this dealaration of Russia can refer to that communication. Russia, however, was doubtless were of the form the negotistion had assumed, for the Austisian government had caused some intimation to be made to the

effect."

Hitherto we have only had the telegraphic summary of the note of the Sublime Porte, that has been approved by the representatives of the four Powers, and transmitted to St. Petersburg. The following is the text of that dosument:

There being no longer any doubt that the Russian commander has orders to act with enbrog, it becomes evident that he must, at whatever cost, effect the capture of Kaiefat. He has, indeed, sworn to do so, if it should cost him 20,000 men. All accounts concur in stating that, with this intention, the Russians are combining all their discosable force in Lutie Wallischia.

On the 17th Gertschakeff was employed in person in someontrating his force at Radovan, a place on the road from Krejova to Widdin. Already the losses soutained by the Russians in the battles of the 6th, 7th and 8th, were such as to competitem to draw off until the arrival of reinstein competitions of the competition of the state of t

Resease in the battles of the 6th, 7th and 8th, were such as to compel them to draw off until the arrival of reinforcements. The Turkish outposts are at Chorolo, a station on the same road, about ten miles to the such Turkish and several other adjoining villages, are in the hands of the Turks, and must be taken before is also the hands of the Turks, and must be taken before is also the Russians to have possession of Kalefat that it will doubtless be attacked again and again until taken. But seven if Kalefat be captured at immense less, there still remains Widdin, on the opposite bank of the river. Widdin is a well fortified town, with works of great extent, and in better condition than those of any other fortiess on the Danube. It can only be taken by a regular siege, and to undertake such a siege requires the pass go of the river by an on time army.

it can only be taken by a regular stees on the Manne. It can only be taken by a regular stees on the fiver by an online army.

Nex: Galat: the Russians are evidently preparing to treat the Turkish bant of the river. On the 12n the Russian General Engelt and crossed the stream, numplested, with two thousand men, and ravaged the country retreem Matschin and lanktch, where the Banute describes a semi-circle opposite Galatz. At Reci, on the extreme corner of Bes washin, formed by the Pruhace the Dunnbe, Russian troops are preparing to cross. It is probable that by this time constitution by the Pruhace the Dunnbe, Russian troops are preparing to cross. It is probable that by this time constitution by the Pruhace the Dunnbe, Russian troops are preparing to cross. It is probable that by this time constitution by others of Rusians have towarded Bularia, (the territory of Turkey poper,) and that we shall scome hear of the passage of the left wing of the Russian army across the Lower Buncha, where the Turke can have no considerable force to oppose them The forts of Malachin and Isakitoba are small places, and though they have teen gallantly defended against two attacks they caunot stop the advince of an army. The advance of the Ru mannight, however, be choosed in the comparatively carrow passage known as the Lines of Trajan, between Rassrav and Knitcheny ji. This position has accordingly been fertified by Omer Facha, and it may be supported with effect from the Back Sea.

On the 18th of January, the Rassians had again atticked Matschin, and when accounts fact the battle was raging fercely; the Turks defended not benefit with their usual bravery. The Russian division at Giurgevo were also preparing to attack Rastchuck, if, indeed, it had not already cone so.

At Faris, on the 26th uit, a report of serious import, if true, was prevalent, to the effect that Silheiris was in the hand of the Russians it was after a single of nice mouths, and there is little probability that it would be less gallantly defended on.

The Hospoda

the persion which the Car had offered them, and have protested against the Russian ususpation of their au

the persion which the Carr had offered them, and have protested against the Russian usurpation of their authority.

Gottschahoff is believed to have established his head quarters at Pojand.

In addition to the reinforcements sent under convey of the allied fleets to Batoum, six battallons of infantry and two companies of artillery are to be sent shortly to Kars.

On the 18th January, Omar was at Kalafat, where a high observatory has been erected that overlooks every movement of the Russians.

Russia, it appears, will issue letters of marque, in the expectation that it will inflict "great damage on Roglish trade in America."

THE BATTLE AT CITALE.

THE BATFLE AT CITALE.

SCENE OF THE ACTION—GALLANTRY OF THE TURKS.
The following latter from the Augaburg Gussie gives an account of the recent battle at Citale:

REASTVA, IRSEE WALLACHA, JAB. 8, 1854.

It is but six days that I have been in Krajova. Your letter desiring me to inform you exactly and traly of every thing that might happen at the seat of war I received six weeks since, when in the country; but I had no idea that Lesser Wallachia was likely to become the seans or such important events. My opinion was founded on the former Russo Turkish wars, in which the Russians all easy made the principal attacks on their enemy is the neighborhood of Giurgevo, and so down the river, and Lesser Wallachia was never occupied by more than 15,000

Russians. At present their number exceeds 25,000, and as reinforcements are continually arriving from Greater Wallacha, it must in three or four days far exceed 20,000 men. This dispresertionate concentration of troops at the extreme end of such an immensity long time of operations can only a explained by the fast that during the last twenty six years in Bioldsvia and Wallachia, as well as in Servia, a new generation has grown up under the agis of native institutions, to which tales of the former cruetties of the Turks are little more than stories from the "Arabian Nights Entertainments"; besides, the religious character which Russia desires to give to the present war will not take root here.

This is the only explanation which can be given of the assemblase of such a large number of Russian troops in this part of the country; but it is almost incomprehensible why the Turks who, three or four weeks since, hal as many troops as those above mentioned, did not reature beyond Radovan and attack Krajova. It is passette that they desired by their protence to give the neople of European Turkey a higher opinion of their military tactist than they had before entertained. Be this as it may, a hard lought and bloody battle took place on the fruid and picture que terrain which extends in a south-westerly circettin from Radovan to Cloroin, and thecce to Citale (Zetati) in the west, from that place to Piculiza in the north, and from Piculiza, in an easterly direction, back to Radovan.

Thus, the secue of action formed an oblong extending from east to west.

other (Casai) is the west, from that place to require in the north, and from Pleulzra, in an easterly direction, her to fad wan.

Thus, the scene of sotion formed an oblong extending from east to west.

Toe condict, which began on the 6th, has continued mult to-day, and we are less able to conclude what will be its issue, as it is outside the Turkish fortification and presents a most advantageous field for cavalry operations. The river forms a curve around Kalafat, the fortifications and of which extend to the Danube on either side. Their extent is considerable, and competent judges praise them highly. Through the middle of these fortifications runs the road from Kalafat to Krajova. The Turkish out pickets are a Clorofa, the second post station towards Krajova. The Russians are at Radovan. Between these two places less the village of Grucea, where the outpasts so often came into contact that a pitched battle was generally expected. It appears, however, that the object of the Russians was to dielodge the Turks from the villages lying between Coman, Citale, and Seleca, as their presence there was an impediment to any greater operation against Kalafat.

During several days before the 6th, shirmishes had taken place on the plain to the north of Girale. They were principally combats between the Turkish cavalry and the Coesaors, and executed in a style of which people in Europe can hardly form an adequate idea. The frequent recurrence of these shirmishes caused more troops to be brought up on either side, so that on the 6th, in the norming, the Russians had 2 600 foet, 1,200 herse, and a new solution. And you of clock the whole left wing of the Turks was engaged with the right wing of their Turks was engaged with the right wing of their Turks was engaged with the right wing of their Turks was engaged with the right wing of their Turks was engaged with the right wing of their side and the commensument of the engagement. Soon after three o'cl ch, however, 3 000 fresh Russian troops, which had come in forced marches fro

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him in formally declaring war against England and France.

A most important financial operation was said to be in contemplation in the erent of a declaration of war, ramely, to been a loan in Lundon and Paris, under the joint guarantee of England and France, to the extent of 460 COO,COO france, to be insured at 18, as the middle term between the present price of the France three per cents and the England console, with 4 france pr. fit to the barkers; the priceds to be applied to the expenses of the war, and the joint engagement of England and France to be regarded as an additional pledge of the abliance which subsists between them. Although the project is legenious, it is stated by the financial oracles of the London press to have no foundation in trath.

It is stated that if the Russian Ambassacourage ordered to retire from Paris and London, they will withdraw to the Hegue and there await further instructions.

AFFAIRS IN ASIA.

AFFAIRS IN ASIA.

Russian accounts, or rather private latters, favoring the Russian cause, from Erzetoun, Bucember II, describe at that date, a clearitous state of disorganization in the Turkish army, consequent upon the defeat of Abdi Pacha, near Gumri, where the Russians, with 16,000 men, attacked and defeated 25,000 Turks. We have already given the report of this battle, and in the accessate now to hand, we find no new information, excepting that the Turkish control under Abbmet Pacha, at the right wing, under Hussein Pacha, gave way at come, and were quity awed from heing out to pieces by the travery of the left wing, under Vely Pacha, which stood firm, and kept the Rayles on in the Ch. There were 15,000 men still at Kara, but deep mower had prevented further operations on either side.

ceep mowe had prevented further operations on either side.

Accounts after than the above mention that owing to the exertions of the Pasha, (Gni n.) the force at Kars was sgain sell organized, and sould speedly be reinforced from Constantinople. Subsemyal was making active preparations to take the field as room a the weather would permit, Schemayl was return supplied with amountition faring, just previous to the Simops disaster, succeeded in necessing three cargies of powder. The mode of landing it was pesuliar—the mountaineers having her previously warned by an agent from Constantinople, the third supplemental desired three gams as a signal. Almost before the report had died away a band of a thousand horseness dashed there in the Russian forts; each man attraped a sack of powder before him, and all galloping off in different directions, succeeded in gaining the mountains.

and this letter to one of the journals—the Morning Herald seems to me likely to publish such a paper. Should it not do so, there are other journals that will.

Your name will not appear in any way. You have only to send the resolutions and this letter to the office of the journal, and my signature will show from whence it comes. I dislike concealment.

Believe me. my dear lord,
Yours, most tincerely,
PONSONBY.

1. That the maintenance of the independence of the following for the security of some of the greatest interests of the Queen's subjects.

2. That attacks have been lately made upon that in dependence.

Gtteman Empire is of great importance for the security of some of the greatest interests of the Queen's subjects 2. That attacks have been lately made upon that in dependence.

3. That it hose attacks were made with great advantage to the attackers, derived from pusitions they had obtained upon the confines of the Ottoman Empire by various iteraties.

4. That a war having taken piace between the Sultan and the Emperor of Russia, the treaties between those sowerigns are thereby rendered rold and null.

5. That, for the purpose of giving more security to the Sultan against future attacks, it is necessary that the said treaties should not be reaseed between the Sublime Ports and the imperial Russian sovereign.

6. That, moved by the above stated conditions, this House is of opinion that her Majesty's Ministers who may be engaged on any negotiations for a peace between the Sublime Ports, should employ all the means in their power for the pravention of the renswal of the treaties which have been rendered null and void by the existence of sar between the Russian and the Turkish sovereigns

7. That, in the opinion of this House, it might be kighly advantageous to the interests of her Majesty's subjects, and for the future preservation of general peace, that her Majesty's Ministers, being engaged in any negotiation that may be enfoot for the restoration of peace between the aforesaid belignents, should use their best endeavors that in any new treaties made between those Powers it should be provided that the Sublime Peric ahould be put in possession of the territory between the river Prutus and the river Prutus, to be south of a line to be drawn from — on the Pruth, to —, on the Dineiter.

8 That the said Ministers should also support the Sublime Porte in the due fulfilment of any eagagement his Majesty the Sultan may have entered into with the interpedent Caucasian chiefs.

FINANCIAL SCHEMES OF RUSSIA—RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASM OF THE EMPEROR.

According to acvices from Berlin, the Russian govern ment has received upon an in

amenus to \$107.500,000, while the existing paper circalation coes not exceed \$175.000,000. As this estimats is
put forth for financial purposes, it is well to receive it
with caution.

From B. Peteriburg direct cates are to January 16, at
which period the steady rise in the prices of imports,
especially of rugar, cenoted increased apprehension of
war. Oclears letters are of the 11th uit. Many ships
were surviving and were actively propuring cargoes, but
labovers' wages were excelvinat.

A despatch published from St. Petersburg, January 13,
says that since the notification of the entry of the fleets
into the Black Sea, the warlike enthusiasm of the upper
clarses, which was never very strong, has diminished, and
among the people generally the arder for fighting has
considerably cooled cown. Another missive of the same
date says, on the contrary, that all classes are enthusiastic for war. But it is very doubtful if either despatch
came from St. Petersburg. Other advices say that the
Experor is in a state of religions exatiation, considering
himself as the chosen instrument of God, and destined
to fulfil the Turkish prophecy by planting the cross upon
St. Sophia's morque this very year. He regrets that he
has suffered to may years of his life to pass without having fulfilled his mission.

The Russian papers, of course, take their tone from
this suppose at state of feeling of the Caar. The fellowing
from a St. Petersburg journal is not without a spice of
humor:

France and Ergland invented for the Cammit showed
"independence," a word that had never before been found
in any Turkish dictionary, and talked the Turk; over to believe that this strange and incompanied to independence."

A the Potte blit ded and desfened, declared war against Russia, and, misled by I hig reports and remove, allowed the with
war with Russia was openly preached, and knosia representde sweeth, decayed, and incapable of residing the power.

The Potte blit ded and desfened, declared war against Russia, and misled by I hig reports

WAR MOVEMENTS IN ITALY.

The threatening aspect of Eastern affairs is having its influence in Italy. The Piedmontese government is especially active, and is filing all the garrieons and magnines with provisions and stores. It was said that a secret treaty, cfluence and celembre, had been concluded between France and Sardinia.

VIEWS OF THE CZAR ON WAR.

[From the Paris Presse.]

We lay before our readers the note of a conversation represently held at Gattechina, between his Imperial historico, whose character is not only a guarantee for the asthemicity of the memorandum, but for the absence of any exaggeration or false coloring in its expressions We give it imply as an important historical document, without it entifying ourselves hit has terms which it conveys:—

NOTE.

without it entifying ourselves with the views which it conveys:—

ROYE.

The Emperor repeated that if there were war, he hoped that the English people would understand that it was not a war against Russian aggression, but a war brought about by the vacillating and issueers conduct of the English Ministry.

He are the that there was no power more interested in keeping the atenua quo of the Turkish dominious than Russia that he was in possession of Constantinople twenty years ago; that he might then have kept it against the would, or permanently remained at the request of the late relian, which was urged on him, but that he quitted it for the reasons of high policy.

He said all that Russia required was free navigation, and so long as the Darianelies were held by a power not strong exough to refuse this free navigation to Russia he was content, and preferred the present disposition of ferricry to any possible change; that had he wished to seen Coos antinople he could have does so with the greatest ease when Prince Menachike if left the Ports. The seizure of Coos antinople he could have does so with the greatest ease when Prince Menachike if left the Ports. The seizure of Coos antinople he could have does so with the greatest ease when Prince Menachike if left the Ports.

ease when Prince Measchike II left the Ports. The seigners of Constantincpis the compatition of the Dardanelles, and the overthrow of the Sultau would have been an affair of a few days.

That his merely crossing the Prath proved to all who understood this question that he did not seek territorial acceptables men.

understood this question that he did not seek certaining aggrandisement.

That all this was very well understood at Paris and very well understood by Lord Abeideen, who had acted throughout this basiness without moral courage.

The Emperor said that since 1848 the religious element had become pretominant in politios; that the emandipation of the Roman Catholic church in Garman, which then occurred, had greatly promoted this; that the state of the Great Church rendered his interposition in Tarkey anscessity.

then occurred, had greatly promoted this; that the state of the Greek Church rendered his interposition in Tarkey a necessity.

He added that the religious relations of the subjects of the Force with various foreign powers had always been recognized by European state-men; that they had been encouraged, and by mo one more than 1-rd After'em, in fermor days, who perosived in these circumstances the solution of many difficulties.

The writer, in reply to an inquiry, understood the Emperor distinctly to state that the ultimatum of Mans hintoff had not been disapproved in London, but that the English Ministry, having been informed that it would probably be accepted by the Forte, had recognized it as a astisfactory set lement.

The Emperor dwelt on the inconsistency both of the English and Franch governments England, he said, had herself devised the terms of settlement at Vienna, and when he cordially gave his adhesion to them, receded from her own propositions. The ples founded on the Nesselrock interpretation he treated with great contempt, he said it was placing the plea of an advocate in equilibrium with the decision of a court.

The Emperor said that England appeared to have two governments. Things were agreed to in London or Vienna, and the same things objected the ton London or Vienna, and the same things objected the treated the same document.

The Emperor said chartened with great contempt has a because the same document.

The Emperor said chart england appeared to have two governments. Things were agreed to in London or Vienna, and the same things objected the at donatanticople Loc dwestmerelard signs a note at Vienna sent out from St. Jun '2s. Lord Rece iffe recomments the Porte ty discount the same document.

The Emperor spake of the victory of Sicope, and of the absurdity when the Porte bad declared war against him of his not acting upon the aggressive. He treated the attent of his not acting upon the aggressive. He treated the attent from Paris, that such as assurance had been with the facility of the p

absorbly, when he Forte hat occlared war against him of his not acitis upon the agressive. He treated the sament that he had offered to not only on the defensive with derision; and, with referee to a passage in a private letter from Paris, that such an assurance had been given by His Majesty to the French Minister at the Court of St. Peter burg—its. General Castelbejac—dis Majesty to be evend that when the news of the victory of Shoops arrived, the same General Castelbejac—dis Majesty to be evend that when the news of the victory of Shoops arrived, the same General Castelbejac had a dressed him a I the besinning something in this vash.—'As a Caristian and a coldise, parmit me, Her, to congratalety your Impristly of et! The Emperor was so pleased with this letter from the Fr. noh Minister that he invited the General to Gartzabina, and held much conversation with him, and the en husisam of the Franch General soffered an diminution. The Emperor entered into some details on this head, which the writer of this note is not at hiberty to mention; all that is here stated he asked and obtained permission to make public. 'So much for my contract with General Custelbejac,' added the Emperor, 'one of the numerous romances invented to clock the imbedility of governments.'

The Emperor then recoursed to the aspect of the war at some length. He said that, far from destring war a year ago, he was not even prepared for it. He was now prepared, and would act as became his personal honor and the grentress of Russia. It was the war, he frequently repeated, do incapacities, brought or by man who were timid, and, accusing others freely of duplicity, were them selves deficient in sverything that was straightforward. He cid not believe that Regiand, with a burgoof Parliament, could carry on a war with glory. France, he frequently repeated, had been drawn in a meas which she cid not desire. The Russian had heater all with whom they had been pitted. Frederick the Great—Majoleon.

[When this couveration took place the circular of M. Perr

THE LATEST.

THE LATEST.

THE ALLIED FLETS IN THE BLACK SEA—THE POLICY OF THE CZAR.

[From the Lordon Times, Jan. 25]

It seems from the intelligence transmitted to us from Berlin, and from the communications received by the Russian Misisters in Lordon and Parla, that the Emperor Nicholas has not thought fit to reset to any extreme measure on the receipt of the intimation that the combined fleets had entered the Black Sea I was are not restly informed, he replies to that set, not by a minuse or a protest—stiff less by a diclaration of war—but by a

question. He begs to be told what the intentions of the feets are—washer they are to take part with Turkey, or to observe a strict sensurality; and there is reason to believe that this is the substance of the communication much by Having the courier with its intercement upon the courier with its intercement upon the admirab is no secret in Europe. It was procisioned by Admiral Dundan's general order, that "it is the duty of the fleet is protect Furkish results and Turketh territory in all parts of the Black Sas." It was announced by a special message to the officers commanding all Subsatopol, and it has been further exemplified by the fact that a Turkish convoy to Eatoum has sailed under our protection. These facts are so patent and notoriess that the Reneisn government can require un farther information respecting them; and, indeed, the course which England and France were resolved to pursue had already been communicated to the Cablesof it. Petershap by Str Hamilton Seymour and by the ving the strict of the French and English government to inform the Russian minosters whether they do or do not amount to a breach of strict neutrality, or whether they are to be considered as "taking part with Turkey." That is a point for Russia almost observable our fact that they should attack any part of the Russian tion the Black Sea for defensive purposes and with defensive instructions. It is not intended at the present time that they should attack any part of the Russian territories, or sink, burs, and destroy Russian vessis. In case of their falling in with a Russian squadron, they are to prevent the seamy from making any tresh attack on Turkey, and to send him back to Sebastopol, force being under in case of their falling in with a Russian squadron, they are to prevent the seamy from making any tresh attack on Turkey, and to send him back to Sebastopol, force being under its set of them and the seam of the seam of

England.

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England.

Lives lost—full particulars—the pranklin space of the 19th. The Tayleur, a magnificent new iron ship, 2,000 tons, having struck and foundered in Dublin Bay, with the loss of four hundred lives. The Tayleur, Capt. Noble, left Liverpeel, on Thursday, the 19th, on her first voyage, with 670 persons on board, for Melbourne, Australia. About noon on Saturday, the ship being under reefed to pasis, land was discovered close on the lee bow. Both aschurs were let go, but they either dragged or the cables snapped, for the ship custinued rapidly approaching land, and at length struck violently upon a rock called the 'Nose of Lambay land' 'Immediately after striking she tursed broadside to the rock, and a mun ber of passergers jumped ashore. She remained in this position only a few minutes, when she slipped off and immediately such, stern foremost, only the tops of her masts remaining above water. Only 230 succeeded in reaching the island; the remaining 349 went down with the ship. The captain and first and thud males were saved. The second mate and surgeon, with the wife and chill of the latter, perfede. Of the females on board only three wo men and two girls were saved.

These had been several other casualities along the link coast.

The British Admiralty give notice that if nothing definite he heard of Sir John Franklin and his crew before 8 ist March next, they will be considered as dead, and their names be struck off the books of the navy.

Philip E. Wodeboure, Superintendent at Honduras, is to succeed Sir Henry Barkly as Governor of British Guisna.

An In hysper states that the plans and estimates for the prijected new barracks in Galway have been made out on a most extensive scale. It is presumed, from the great number of sheds which are to be created for cavalry purposes, that it is meant to provide accommodations for at least two regimen's of that arm of the service. A lauding pier will be run into the sea, so at to enable steamers to go along its the barracks to l

France

By a decision of the Minister of Finance, the interest on Treatmy books is fixed at 4½ per cent for all bonds from three to five months of exchange; at 5 per cent from five to eleven months; and at 5½ per cent for bonds for one

y ar.

A sum of 200,000 fraces from the budget of the Interior is placed at the disposal of the prefects, to assist the various charitable institutions in providing immediate relief to the poor.

MAN imperial decree authorizes the Bakers' Bink of Faris, which was opened on the 16th, to contract a loan of 24 000 000 frames.

The Duckers of Orleans new denies the authenticity of the Namours' fusion?' letter in the columns of the London Marald.

Spain.

COUP D'STAT AT MADRID-EXILE OF PANOUS GEN

The Minister of Justice has resigned, and his place has been supplied ad interim by the Minister of Finance, Generals Essued de la Coucha and O'Donnel are exiled to the Cannry Liands, General Jose Coucha to the Balearic Islands, and General Armer to Lion.

The first four have already set out for their places of sylls.

exile.
Since Zaregoza has been replaced as Governor of Madrid
by M. Quito.

It was sa d that Baron de Meer would be dismissed from
the Presidency of the Supreme Court of War and Marine,
for his hostile vote in the Senate.

Portugal.

By the Perinsular and Oriental Company's steamer Tagus, at S. uthampton on January 24th, we have dates from Gibraltar 16th, Cadis, 17th; Lisbon, 19th; Opport, 18th; Opport,

being expected that the Okin Captain Scott, would alone be left in port.

Mency on London was very scarce upon the Liebon Ex-charge, at 64½ to 3; per three months, but it offered more freely for commental paper, at 531 for Paris, am-abed dam, 42½; Hamburg, 48; and Genca, 529.

Fortunese consultar and medical reports from Gallots are very contradicto y about cholers, and Figo officially remained an infected port at Gibrainar exchange on Lindon was quoted 51½; Spanish pillared Collais 4 per cent premium. Germany.

HER RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The Germanic list was occupied on the 19th ult, with the rote which M. ce Fallensy had delivered to it in the rame of Fance. This note contains a his orical account of what France has done until now in the Eastern question; and expresses towards the federal States amidable and paddie disposition on the part of the Cabinet of the Tulleries.

India and China.

By the steamer Bombay, with the Ociental mails, telegraphed from Trieste, dates are received from Calcutts to Dec. 20; Madras, 24th; Sharghae, 1st; Amoy, 5th; Houg Keng, 1lt; Slorapre, 18th; Penang, 21st; Galls, 27th; Bombay, 22th; Burmah, 8d of same month.

No mail from Australia (though due.) had arrived.

The Governor General of India had left Calcutta on the 9th December, for Burmah.

A compliacy at Rurgoon was frustrated on the 23d of November, by the timely preparations of the B itiah authorities. India and China.

authorities.
Trade in India is duli. The indigo market at Calcutta

had opened.

The resident at Bushire has reported that 60 000 Per-elians had reached that usigh borhood, intending, it is understood, to invade the packablik of Bagdada An expe-citionary force, naval and military, is being rapidly organized by the Sun bay government, to carry out any orders it may receive from England, or from the Governar General.

orders it may receive from England, or from the Governi-General.

The imperiant terrifory of Berar, the garden of India, has lapsed to the British government, by the death of its rates without issue

Quiet prevaile at Amor, and at the last place the con-tinuted authorities have been restured. fas insurgent sumy had, at the end of Outober, reached Gluben, about a xiy miles from Pekin. Stamph, e is still for the hands of the patriote. At Canton trade is dull Exchange, 5. 13. At Sharghas trade is brisk, and supplies of the large. Ex-change, 6s.

Lord Elphinstone arrived at Bombay on the 25th of December.

Lord Faiklant left Bombay on the 3d of December, and
or the 15th of January arrived at Cairo.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamship Cadis, intended
for the Bombay service, reached Bombay on the 37th of
December.

Markets.

JAMES M'HENRY'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21, 1854.

PROVISIONS — Baoon continues in good demand, but a declire, of 1s. to 2s. is yielded to clear parcels ex ship. There is not much doing in beef and pork—buyers resist the high prices, and supply themselves from Cay to day.

Chasse scarce and wanted.

LAND is steady at fail rates,
TALLOW maintains extreme rates last advised.

In Excure or Bark there is nothing new.

LIVERNO CARL IS less active.

East India Ruz has been in brisk speculative request, but Carolina is quite neglected.

BERLETUPS — A further advance of 1s. on flour, 3d. to 6d. en wheat, and 1s. to 2s. on Indian corn, is generally demanded, but the transactions at these rates are animportant.

COTION.—The market continues very dull, and prices are sgain lower this week. The demand is chiefly confiedd to the "middling" qualities of New Orleans, which although lessly are generally good staple. Bowed, with the exception of "middling fair" quality, appear neglected, the low "middling" to "middling" qualities being of a wasty character. The total sales yesterday were 6,000 bales, and to-day berely 3,000 bales. In Manchester very little is doing, and prices are gradually deslining.

ANTHORY, DORR AND CO.'S GIRCULAR.

Mercantile operations have been again further checked

ANTHOHY, DORR AND CO.'S GIRCULAR.

LOSDON, Jan 24, 1854.

Mercantile operations have been again further checked by the increased apprehensions of war, and the demand for memory for mercantile accommodation has diminished in sonsequence; but where discounts are obtained, previous rates are fully adhered to The telegraph news from all parts of the continent to day indicates increased glorm, as if the prospects of war were considered more immiscent. The next news of importance will probably be an anxoncement of a collision between the Anglo-French and Russian fleets in the Black Sea.

The Bank of Eegland returns for the week ending January 21, show a further increase of £233,000 in the builton, and generally the position of the bank has greatly improved the past two menths. The exports of bullionfrom London during the past year, amunited to £21,200,000, about one fourth in silver. The Bank of France has raised the rate of discount to die per cent, and the demands upon it indicate considerable pressure for money in Faris. The National Bank of Belgium is about to advasce its rate from two to three per cent. The exchange with France are more unfavorable for this country, and Visnoss the rate of exchange upon London has advanced to 12.15.

The political difficulties have for the week past produced

there is a resewed demand for gold for shipment. At Visions the rate of exchange upon London has advanced to 12 15.

The political difficulties have for the week past produced a two able demand for American securities in England, and there has been an absorption of a considerable amount held by bankers and discount houses. The returns of the train of the English rail says thus far this year, as company the same past with January, 1553, show a diminution, which is principally confined to those railways which supply the manufacturing districts. The French railways for the same period show an increase.

Notwithstanding the large arrivals, the coronartes is very firm, with a rise of 2s. at yesterday's market. The London arrivals for the week ending January 21, from New York, are 25,000 barrels of flour, and 14,000 quarters of wheat. The arrivals at Liverpool, from the United States, reached 50,649 quarters of wheat, and 140,892 barrels of floor—the largest arrivals ever known. The question of food is scarcely less important than that of peace, for until we have some assurance that the wants of England and France have been provided for, and lower prices established, we cannot hope for prosperous times. Scotch pig iron, since our last, has declined to 72s., risen to 79s., and is now at 75s.—byers. Rails are dull at 28.

France.—The market is lower, with coasiderable busi-

risen to 79s., and is now at 75s.—buyers. Rails are dull at 28.

EFRITER.—The market is lower, with coasiderable business.

LEAD and copper are firm and scarce.

The continues to advance in price.

In the produce markets there has been less business doing, at rather lower prices, with the exception of Russian articles, which have advanced.

The cotton market is heavy, with a limited demand.

Business has been very much circumscribed in England for the past six months. The home trace and finances of the country are now in a very healthy position. The large amount of money paid out in dividends has not, however, produced that case in the money market which was anticipated. The increase of upwards of £2000,000 in the private deposits at the Bank of England the past week, shows the indisposition of capitalists to enter into fresh engagement; and it remains to be seen what effect the political and financial troubles of the continent will produce. When they are dissipated, we may hope for another period of great case and extension.

THE VERY LATEST.

..... TELEGRAPHIC FROM THE CONTINENT TO LONDON AND

LIVERFOOL. BEIGRADE, Jan. 14, 1854. The Porte still urges the publication of the firman re lieving Servia from a Russian protectorate, and insists on the Hospedar declaring in favor of Turkey. The Russians talk of a great battle, on the 13th, at Matshin, but no im-

talk of a great battle, on the 18th, at Matahin, but no importance is attached to it at Vienna.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 15, 1854.

Prince Gertrehakeff starts to-morrow, with his whole staff, for Little Wallachia, to superintend a grand attack on Kalefat. On the 12th inst. General Bogushewski repulsed, after a short fight, an attempt of the Tarks to cross ever to the left back of the Danube by Kalarash with 2,000 men. On the 12th inst, at 2 A M., 1,200 Rusin infarts, 200 Economics, and 200 Moldarian wathress. sisn infastry, 200 Cossacks, and 700 Moldavian workmen, went over, in boats taken in tow by the man-of-war steam-er Pruth, from Galatz to the Turkish side, fired a Turkish inn situate there, and began to clear the island before

Galatz of the trees and rushes.

COFENHAGEN, Jan. 20, 1856.

It is said that the answer of Russia on the declaration of neutrality, has arrived. Russia refuses her consent to il, and demands that Denmark should side with one of th

partia. The Second Chamber has to day, in secret sitting adopted the treaty concluded with Oldenburg for the cost s on of a territory situate on the banks of the Jahde, and destined for the establishment of a Prussian military port. Only the Polish deputies have voted against the

establishment of this port.

BREILLY, Monday Evening, Jaz. 23, 1854. The Crar has instructed his ambassadors to demand whether by the entry of the combined fleets into the Black Sea, it is intended to take part with Turkey, or simply to observe a strict neutrality; in the former case they are to demand their passports. Some expectations are in-dulged in here of the probability of an amicable settle-

ment between Russia and the Ports.

The stalement put forth by the Augiburg Gazel's that the English engineers held captive had been released by the Russians, is not confirmed by our letters from Con-stantinople of the 9th. The Constantinople correspondent of the Trieste Gazetic states that the government of

Odessa had "ebstinately refused" to give the men up. VIENNA, Monday Evining, Jan. 23, 1854. The Pasks of Belgrade insists on the immediate dismis mal of all Russians from Servis, and vows that if M Mouk bine, the Russian Consul General, crosses the river from Semilu sgain, he will arrest him.

Letters direct from St. Petersburg state that it is in

tended to form a depot of 150,000 soldiers at Moscow, to leave 100,000 in Poland, station another 100,000 in columns among the provinces of the Baltic and in Finland. and raise the army on the Danube to 200,000 and that or Asia to 100,000. The persons best acquainted with Russian statistics believe that these are merely figures of speech, and that Russia will have great difficulty in bringing together more than half the numbers here set PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1854. Letters from the Danubian Provinces, received at Paris,

state that it is impossible to form any idea of the terror which the exaction of the Russians, under the most fattle pretensions, have caused there. They arrest, dispossesses nd seize moveable property of all sorts. Several per some of high distinction are mentioned, who, after having been stripped of all they possessed, were trembling for their lives The celay en the part of Russia to reply to the proposi-

tion of the Powers was interpreted to-day at the in a sense favorable to peace. All the stocks have in conrequence rises, and the three per cents closed at 69f. for the end of the month,

three per cents closed at 69f, for the end of the money, and the four and a-half per cents, 97f, 25g, Losnow, Wednesday, January 25, 1854.

The Times Paris correspondest writes that the Empror of Eusta's reply, though not couched in very strong language, and the contractions is of such a character as leases

and demanding explanations, is of such a character as la little hope of a change in the Emperor's mind. It is stated that the popular excitement at St. Pote

burg is in 'escribable, and the French government anti-cipates—and perhaps with reason—that an explosion or such a kind may take place as shall force the Emperor to publish a formal declaration of war before even his plans

are arranged.

It is believed that from 10,000 to 15,000 Russians have

croreed the Panube.

There was a romer that a despatch had been received: from St. Petersburg succuncing the resignation of Count Nosselrode, and its acceptance by the Emperor. MARKETS. LONDON CORN MARKET, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1854.
The show of both English and foreign wheat is coasty.

can are taken off steadily. Barley, beans and peas are un-changed. The supply of cats is small, and Monday's ad-LENDON Proce Excussor Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1854.

Neon Prices -Conside for account 90% : 91%. Con-sols for money, 96% a 91%. Three and a quarter per Cents 91% a 92%.

Trade opened firm at the full prices of Monday. Town made flour is quite as dear, and fresh arrivals of Ameri-